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THE SUM OF LIFE.

BY A. M'MAKIN.

"Why are we here? You infant's wail,
Warm nestling on its mother's breast.
With feeble lips begins the tale—
We're passing to a better rest;
A sob, a sigh, a falling tear—
Why are we here! why are we here?

Why are we here? The bud of hope
That springs in childhood's happy hour,
Lies crush'd, ere yet its blossoms ope,
'Neath hidden care's all-withering power—
Fit emblem of man's weak career;
Why are we hear? why are we hear?

Why are we here? As brief, as frail,
Is man's maturity and prime,
Lone wanderer down life's stormy vale,
Swift voyager of fleeting time.
A breath, a thought—and death is near!
Why are we hear? why are we hear?

* * * * * * *

Why are we hear? Dost see yon star
In splendid glittering o'er the sea?
E'en thus the souls of virtue are
When purged from earth, from sorrow free,
In heaven no sorrow can appear.
For *this* we're here? for this we're here!

Why are we here? Who could but choose,—
Tho' thrice earth's cares beset the road,—
And toil life's feeble journey through,
To dwell eternally with God
To fit us for THAT GLORIOUS SPHERE,
We're tarrying here! we're tarrying here!

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

It appears that before the adjournment of the recent Bank Convention at New York, the injunction of secrecy was removed, and in pursuance of an order of that body, their journal has been published. Cotemporaneously, the report of the delegates of the New York city banks to their constituents has also been given to the public.

One of the first reflections that occurred to us on reading these papers was, that neither Mr. EYRE's report in the convention, which is doubtless the production of Mr. BIDDLE, nor the report to the New York banks, evidently from the pen of Mr GALLATIN, take the ground—a million of times repeated by the Federal orators and presses, that the suspension of specie payments is attributable to General JACKSON and the administration. Having answered its purpose at the elections, that imputation is repudiated by the banks themselves, and the truth is readily acknowledged Mr GALLATIN, in his report, happily sums up the causes. It was, says he, "*the simultaneous withdrawing of the large public deposites*" under the deposites law of Congress—a boasted Federal measure, not at all acceptable to General JACKSON; "*excessive foreign credits*;" "*the great and unexpected fall in the price of the principal article of our exports*, [cotton] *with an import of corn and breadstuffs*;" "*unfortunate incidents of a local nature*," producing "*distrust and panic*;" and finally, a "*general run*" on the banks of New York. These, and not General JACSON's measures, are now truly adduced as the cause of the general suspension of specie payment.

Mr BIDDLE's report through Mr EYRE is worthy of the man who declared that the country had not over-traded: that the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States would not have suspended if she had exerted her own strength; and that the banks cannot resume payment without the aid of the Government! His sophistries and puerilities are so exposed by Mr. Gallatin's report, as well as by passing events, that their author has little ground to claim reputation as a financier or a prophet.

Mr BIDDLE says: "In order to a resumption of specie payments, the restoration of domestic exchanges to their natural and regular condition and action is indispensable." "No one can foretell with satisfactory probability when our domestic exchanges will be restored to order and regularity."

Mr GALLATIN says: "This is confounding cause and effect. The obligation to pay specie is the check which regulates the exchanges, and prevents their rising much above the specie par. The suspension of specie payments, and the consequent great difference in value, as compared with specie, of the several local bank currencies, are the causes of the great corresponding inequalities of the domestic exchanges, so justly complained of; and the evil cannot be otherwise overcome than by a general resumption of specie payment."

No proposition could be plainer, and yet the sagacious Mr BIDDLE mistakes the notorious effect for the cause, and maintains that to get rid of the cause we must *first* put an end to the *effect*!

Mr BIDDLE says: "Until our foreign debt shall have been reduced, the present high rate of exchange must necessarily continue; so long too, the demand for specie for the purpose of remittances must last; and while it lasts, the opening of your means and to drain the country of its specie to a ruinous extent."

Mr GALLATIN says: "At the very time when the convention was deliberating, the exchange on London, which had been as high 121, had fallen to 117 nominal; and the true par being something over 109 1-2 nominal, the exchange was, in fact, but four per cent. above par in city bank paper. But that paper was itself at five per cent. below specie, and the rate of exchange was, therefore, one per cent. below specie par. * * Under such circumstances, specie could not be exported without a loss; and, accordingly, the exportation had entirely ceased. It is well known, that within a week after the adjournment of the convention, a further fall had reduced the rate of exchange to 111 1-2 nominal; that is to say, to 21-2 per cent. below the specie par, and within less than two per cent. of being at par with New York bank notes. But reverting to the time when the convention was sitting, the requisite alteration was no longer a matter of conjecture; and the fact that the exchange had fallen below the true specie par, and the exportation of specie had ceased, had actually taken place."

Mr BIDDLE says: "Besides these considerations, we cannot but look with apprehension to the insufficiency of the domestic supply of bread stuff. That there will be large importations is presume, and to that extent your means will be impaired, the foreign debt kept stationary, or possibly increased." "Then, too, may not the measure now under consideration, tempt to large importations of foreign goods by your own merchants? May it not encourage the foreign manufacturer to force his goods upon the country, and glut the market?" "Nor is the ardent commercial spirit of enterprise round the Cape to China, etc. to be lost sight of."

Mr GALLATIN says, "It appeared to us that if, after the principal acknowledged cause of the suspension, and which presented the greatest obstacle to the resumption, had actually ceased to operate, we were permitted to allege conjectures and contingencies, as a proper ground for protracting the suspension, there was no time at which some plausible reasons of a similar character might not be adduced, and the resumption be indefinitely postponed."

Mr BIDDLE says; "Finally, are you prepared to dismiss the hope that Congress will aid in relieving the country?"

Mr GALLATIN says, "Should the hope of a favorable action of Congress on the currency be still alleged as a motive for delay, would not this be tantamount to a protracted suspension for an indefinite period of time?"

In this quiet, but keen and conclusive manner are all Mr BIDDLE's pretences met and overthrown. A more triumphant refutation of an adversary argument never was published.—Running through it there is a lofty tone of morality, and a recurrence to law and a sound principle, which is really refreshing in this day of anarchy and demoralization among the banks and their advocates. The following passages are particularly worthy of commendation.

"Thus, by a strange anomaly, whilst the courts of law can consider nothing but gold or silver as the legal payment of debts, every individual without exception who is not compelled by process of law, or who does not resort to the tribunals for redress, pays all his debts with, and receives nothing in payment but an irredeemable, depreciated currency. A general usage, openly at war with law, usurps its place; and the few cases where the laws are enforced, are only exceptions to the universal practice. Instead of the permanent and uniform standard of value provided by the Constitution, and by which all contracts were intended to be regulated, we have at once fifty different and fluctuating standards, agreeing only in one respect, that of impairing the sanctity of contracts. Even restrictive and penal laws are openly and daily violated with impunity, by every body, in circulating notes forbidden by law. It is impossible that such a state of things should not gradually demoralize the whole community; that the gradual relaxation of the punctual and honorable fulfilment of obligations and contracts should not take place; that that which operates as a general relief law, should not be attended by the same baneful effects, which always attend positive laws of the same character; and that if the present illegal system be much longer continued, the commercial credit and prosperity of the country, and more particularly of this city, should not be deeply an permanently injured.

"When we see such extensive, general, and we may say intolerable evils flowing from a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, it is monstrous to suppose that if they are able to resume and sustain such payments, they should have any discretionary right to decide, or even to discuss the question, whether a more or less protracted suspension is consistent with their views of "the condition and circumstances of the country." There would be no limit to such supposed discretion."

"The banks are bound by the strongest legal and moral obligations to resume specie payments whenever they are able to maintain such payments."

"Strictly speaking, the power to issue paper money should cease whenever the express condition of which the privilege was granted cannot be performed. It is only through the indulgence of the Legislature and of the community, that the banks are still permitted, for a while, to continue their issues. If there be, indeed, any consideration affecting the general welfare which can render the continuance of an irredeemable currency desirable, after the time when the banks are or shall think themselves able to resume specie payments, the application for a further protraction must come from the parties interested, and not from the banks, and it must be made not to the banks, but to the Legislature."

These sound principles are more worthy of note, because they are advanced in opposition to the resolutions appended to Mr BIDDLE's report through Mr EYER, the first of which was in the following words, viz:

Resolved, That this Convention will appoint a committee of delegates, to whom shall be confided the important trust of diligently in inquiring, and deliberately judging, when the condition and circumstances of the country shall have been such, as to justify an early resumption of specie payments by the banks at a fixed period."

A second resolution authorized the committee to call the Convention together again, when "satisfied that such period has arrived."

This proposal to usurp the legislative power of the country, Mr GALLATIN and his associates most signally rebuke.

The delegates from New York, North Carolina, and Ohio voted to resume payment on or before the first day of March. New York, the District of Columbia, Virgina, North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, voted to resume on or before the first of July next.—Of course, the banks of all those States were prepared to resume at those periods. Mr GALLATIN says: "it now appears, from official returns, that the banks of Pennsylvania are, in every respect, better prepared than those of the city of New York."

The entire responsibility for the continuance of the present sate of things, is shown by this document to rest upon Mr BIDDLE. The world is informed that with him it is not a matter of necessity; and all were left to infer his real motives. We need nothing beyond this report, to authorize us to denounce his conduct as *immoral, illegal*, and "*monst ons.*"

POLITICAL LANDMARKS.

There never has been a day since the time of Mr. JEFFERSON, when the boundaries of political parties were so accurately defined by landmarks, fixed on measures and on principles, as they are at this. This return of fundamental principles commenced with the outrage upon the public will, in the rejection of General JACKSON, and has been advancing and gaining ground ever since. The election of the patriot JACKSON, and his administration of eight years, gave him time to re-establish the great landmarks which divided and defined the political parties—Federalirts and Republicans—of forty years ago; and the election of Mr. VAN BUREN, and his already tried and proved firmness, is a pledge to the country that he will not pull down, nor remove, a single political mark which JEFFERSON established, and which JACKSON restored. Avoiding minute points, and premising that, in speaking of parties, some individual exceptions are always admitted, and we believe that the following principles and measures constitute the political landmarks by which the Federalists and the Republicans of the present can be accurately discriminated:

First. On the construction of the Constitution of the United States—the Federalists going for a *latitudinous*, and the Republican for a *strict* construction.

Second. On a National Bank—the Federalists being *for* a bank, and the Republicans being against it.

Third. On State banks—the Republican being for *diminishing gradually their number*, and *increasing their restrictions*, and the Federalists being for *increasing their number*, and *diminishing their restrictions.*

Fourth. On a gold circulation—the Federalists, being *against* it, and the Republicans *for* it.

Fifth. On the increase of the specie circulation—the Federalists being *against the increase*, and the Republicans *for* it.

Sixth. On the small note circulation under twenty dollars—the Republicans *for suppressing* it, and the Federaliss being for *perpetuating* and *extending* it.

Seventh. On the shin-plaster circulation—the Federalists being *for* it, and the Republicans *against* it.

Eighth. On the resumption of Specie payments by the banks—the Federalists, *as a body*, against the resumption; the Republicans almost universally, and without exception, for the resumption.

By attending to these *landmarks*, the two political parties now in the field can be distinctly recognised, and the usurpation the identity of the present *soi-disant* Whigs with the HAMILTONIAN and JOHN ADAMS Federalists of forty years ago. [Globe.

CIRCULAR OF THE MAINE CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.

PORTLAND, 1838.

The Maine Charitable Mechanic Association, having determined to hold a Fair and Exhibition for Premiums, in the city of Portland, commencing on Monday, the 24th of September next; we take the liberty to call your attention to the following rules and regulations, which have been adopted by the Board of Managers. The Association has appropriated the sum of *one thousand dollars* to enable the Managers to conduct the Fair on a scale worthy of the object, and to ensure satisfaction to all that may be disposed to offer articles for exhibition.

Medals or Diplomas will be awarded to the owners of all articles, that may be worthy of such distinction.

The increasing interest felt by the Mechanics and Manufacturers in this section of New England; and the complete success of similar Societies in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, in exhibitions of this kind, have induced the Maine Charitable Mechanic Association to adopt this measure, believing as we do, that great and lasting benefits will result, not only to those who offer articles for exhibition, but to all who witness such displays. It would be deemed superfluous in a Circular of this kind to attempt to enumerate all the advantages to every class of community, of Exhibitions like the one in contemplation. They will readily suggest themselves to the mind of every one who feels interested in the advancement of Domestic Manufactures and the Arts generally. We therefore invite your attention to the subject, and trust that you will not only contribute towards the Exhibition yourself, but induce such of your friends to enter the field of competition, as are especially interested in the success of these important branches of industry.

To the Mechanics and Manufacturers of our own State, we would say, although we may not be able in every respect to compete with the matured experience and skill of our more favored brethren in other parts of New England; yet, by manifesting our zeal in the cause, we shall show to them that we "will endeavor" to approximate that rank to which Manufactures and the Arts are destined ultimately to reach under the protecting genius of our institutions.

We again respectfully call your attention to the rules and regulations, adopted by the Board of Managers, the names of Committees appointed, &c. And we invite contributions of Articles from "*every department of industry, choice specimens of ingenuity and skill, unique and valuable domestic productions, natural and artificial; the delicate and beautiful handiwork of females*"—labor saving machines, implements of husbandry, new models of machinery, and, indeed, articles from every Department of Manufacture— the which it would be wholly impracticable to particularize in this Circular.

JAMES TODD, *Chairman*,
OLIVER GERRISH,
NATH'L MITCHELL,
CHARLES STAPLES,
THOMAS HAMMOND,
DUDLEY CAMMETT,
CHARLES HOLDEN,
WILLIAM C. BECKETT,
} *Executive Committee*

P. S. For any further information, address *Nath'l Mitchell*, Corresponding Secretary, Portland.

SPEAKING OUT. We have been anticipating that the sound and well disposed banks and also the honest and respectable portion of the federal party, would get wearied with the course of the Biddle and Boston Banks—in other words, the *political* banks. It has come at last. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a leading "whig" and commercial paper, in the following article, puts the seal of reprobation upon Mr Biddle, as the cause of a continuance of the suspension, and even declares that the "regulator of the currency" CAN NOT NOW RESUME! As a "confession of the enemy," the declaration is entitled to great weight:—

SPECIE PAYMENTS. The pressure of public opinion begins to be inconvenient to Mr Biddle— and his newspapers are making a grand effort to turn the current. We hope our own Banks, and our commonwealth will look to their own dignity in such an emergency.—The banks of Pennsylvania, in general, are in good condition, and could resume specie payments now. We have no doubt they would be glad to do so, but for the Bank of the United States, which resists every movement in that direction. And now the papers in its interest set up a furious attack upon our banks, merely because they have committed the offence of desiring to resume. Mr Biddle's position is most humiliating, but he is obliged to keep it. Whatever show he may make of bank balances in his favor, those balances are unavailable, and chiefly due from banks which are in fact but his branches; while he is pressed with active balance against him of three millions in Philadelpia, besides owing the bank which acts as his agent here, a balance of near half a million more, and our banks which keep accounts with him, a farther large sum. These balances are rapidly increasing, and they cannot be wiped off but by such an issue of bonds as would put at hazard the credit of the bank. In process of time the Pennsylvania bank of the U. S. may resume; but *now* she cannot. The determination of our banks to send a deputation to Philadelphia, therefore, must be futile; as seems to have been well understood by the gentlemen appointed; for most of them have declined.—If any of them should go, the following paragraph from the Philadelphia Gazette, as well as some letters of a similar character, will notify them what preparations are making for their reception.

"We are heartily rejoiced to find that at least one New York paper—the Courer and Enquirer—has taken firm and just ground with regard to the miserable, and we add, most *ungreatful* policy adopted by a knot of ricketty malcontents in that city, to dicate terms to the chief institution of Pennsylvania and the Union, with respect to the resumption of specie payments. In this collection of party banks and ticklish traders and financial aspirants, we see a futile attempt to rise upon the strength of others—to secure a firm foothold of operation by fortuitous circumstances, without the slightest reference to the honor of the means, or the propriety of the end. That their wires will work badly—that their movements will be limited and vain,—and that each of their delegates, if they send any, will return with a prodigious flea in his ear, is precisely what we hope & trust."

From the Standard.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Reform Convention in Pennsylvania has adopted an article on the subject of Banking institutions, which was stoutly contested by the monopolists and is said to be, on the whole, gratifying to the friends of reform in that State. After repeated attempts to defeat it by amendments, and motions to adjourn, it was finally adopted—ayes 86, noes 39—the democrats nearly in mass going for its adoption.—The first article was ordered to be engrossed in the following form.

"No corporate body shall be hereafter created, renewed or extended, with banking or discounting privileges, without six months public notice of the application for the same, in such a manner as shall be prescribed by law. Nor shall any charter for the purpose aforesaid be granted for a longer period than 20 years. And every such charter shall contain a clause reserving to the Legislature the power to alter, revoke or annul the same, whenever, in their opinion, they may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporation. No law hereafter enacted shall contain more than one corporate body.

SCOTCH BAILIES AND CIGARS.—In the course of the evening his lordship whispered to one of the flunkies to bring in some things, they could not hear what, as the company might like them. The wise ones thought within themselves that the best aye come hindermost; so in brushed a powdered valet, with three dishes on his arm of twisted black things just like sticks of Gibraltar rock, but different in the color.—Bailie Bowin helped himself to a jargonelle, and deacon Purvis to a wheen of raisins, and my uncle, to show that he was not frightened, and kent what he was about helped hemself to one of the long black things, which without much ceremony, he shoved it into his mouth and began to chew. Two or three more, seeing my uncle was up trap, followed his example, and chewed away like nine years old. Instead of this curious looking black thing being sweet as honey, for so they expected, they soon found they had catched a Tartar, for it had a confound bitter tobacco taste. Manners, however, forbade them laying them down again, more especially as his lorbship, like a mark dumfounded, was aye keeping his eye on them.

So away they chewed, and better chewed, and whammelled them round in their mouths, first in one cheek and then in the other, taking now and then a mouthful of drink to wash the trash down, and then chewing away again, syne another whimmel from one cheek to the other, and syne another mouthful, while the whole time their een were starting in their heads, like mad, and the faces they made may be imagined, but cannot be described. His lordship gave his eyes a rub, and thought he was dreaming; no, but they were bodily, chewing, and whammelling, and making faces, so no wonder that in keeping in his laugh, he sprung a button from his waistcoat, and was like to drop from his chair through the floor, in an ecstacy of astonishment, seeing they were all growing sea sick and pale as stucco images.

Frightened out of his wits at last, that he would be the death of the whole council, and that more of them would pushion themselves, he took up one of the cigars, every one knows cigars now, for they are fashionable among the sweeps, which he lighted at the candles, and commenced puffing like a tobacco pipe. My uncle and the rest, if they were all sick before, were worse now; so when they got to the open air, instead of growing better, they grew sicker and sicker, till they were waggling from side to side, like a ship in a storm, and, no kenning whether their head or heels were uppermost went spinning round like pieries.

[Autobiography of Mansie Wauch.

useless habit.—*Cincin. News.*

From the Eastern Argus.

THE FEDERAL PARTY AND THE BANKS.

When the Commonwealth Bank went by the board, the federal papers seized upon the fact that its President and some of its directors were friends of the administration, and sought to turn its failure to political account, by holding the democratic party responsible for the business acts of its members! There is an old saying, that it is *a poor rule that won't work both ways*—and on the principles laid down by the federal papers in the case of the *Commonwealth Bank*, the federal party must now be brought into court to answer in its corporate capacity for the sins of the defunct *American Bank*, as well as those committed by that most rotten of all institutions, the *Franklin Bank*, the cashier of which was a federalist, and had the President (a democrat) perfectly in his power, in consequence of the utter ignorance of the latter, who, it was proved under oath, could barely write his name, and read print with great difficulty.

Almost the entire Bank Capital of Massachusetts is owned by federalists—almost every Bank in the state is controlled by them—and in no other state in the Union has there been more Bank rottenness and corruption. We have no doubt that at least one half the Banks in Boston are at this moment *bankrupt*—and that eventually, if not immediately, the holders of their lying promises to pay will be taxed hundreds of thousands of dollars for the benefit of the aristocracy by which they are managed, the federal nabobs and speculators who have been supporting a style of princely magnificence on the strength of public credulity, and through the medium of distended loans and accommodations. The federal party is emphatically *the Bank party*—and one of the principal employments of the editors and orators in its pay has been to denounce as *loco focos, levellers* and *agrarians*, not only those who were opposed, in principle, to all Banks, but also those who were in favor of a safe and healthy Banking system, and of a paper currency for the larger transactions of trade—in short, all who were not in favor of that vaunted *"credit system,"* which is the parent of all the evils of a pecuniary character under which the community has been laboring for years, and under which it must continue to labor until the money power is broken down, and the power and will of the people elevated in its place. A great effort has been made by the *federalists* and the *"conservatives"* (*par noblie fratrum*) to prove every man a *loco foco*, *agrarian*, and *disciple of Fanny Wright*, who was in favor of infusing into the currency as great a proportion of the precious metals as possible—in favor of securing for all the ordinary purposes of traffic, a safe and substantial currency, not liable to be depreciated or destroyed by the fluctuations of trade, or the revulsions which overbanking and overtrading must always produce. The federal party has always opposed these measures, and denounced as a *"humbug"* the policy of substituting specie for bills of low denominations.

The Gazette, upon more than one occasion, has been quite lacrymose at the bare idea of *"denying a poor man"* the *"privilege"* of putting a one dollar bill in his pocket, and requiring him to take in its stead a silver dollar—forgetting all the while that the latter has an intrinsic value which the former was not.—And now, when the evils which the democracy warned the country would spring from a distended credit system in the shape of floods of Bank paper, and in the process of being realized, the federal party basely attempts to shift the consequences of its darling policy upon other shoulders, and to father the sins which it gloried in committing upon those who zealously and uniformly resisted them from their inception to their maturity. We are now gathering in the harvest of that delightful *"credit system"* which has been so much lauded by the federalists, and for opposing which the democrats have been denounced as barbarians, and as the enemies of business and enterprise. We put it to every honest and intelligent man, and more particularly to those who depend on their daily labor for their daily bread, to say whether they do not prefer the so much denounced *"humbug"* SPECIE CURRENCY of Gen. Jackson, or the so much vaunted PAPER CURRENCY of the federal party, which no man takes now-a-days without a suspicion that that it will become worthless on his hands.—No portion of the policy of the past and present administration has been more furiously assailed or more industriously denounced by the federalists, than that which was designed to secure to the people a substantial currency of gold and silver for the ordinary purposes of life, in place of that with which they are now flooded from the shaving mills which have always been the peculiar care and property of the federal party. Bank paper, in the estimation of the federalists, was the *philosopher's stone* which, like the touch of Midas, was to change every thing into gold—and with it, under their supervision, the country has been flooded, until it has, in many instances become as worthless, for all the legitimate purposes of its creation, as the sweepings of the counting House or the stable. For one, we are not only willing, but anxious, that the comparative merits of the Jackson currency *of gold and silver for the ordinary purposes of trade, and paper for the larger transactions*, and the *federal currency of paper for both*, should be examined and analyzed.—As one of the friends of the *"humbug,"* we should like to see faithfully portrayed in the mind of every individual the consequences of its partial defeat by the federal party—*and by the verdict of the people upon this, as upon every other point, are we willing to stand or fall.*—The time is coming when the hard-money principles of the administration *must prevail*—and when those who brought them forward and contended for them through all the vicissitudes of adverse fortune, will be remembered with praise and gratitude.

The Boston Post thus notices the failure of another of the Boston Banks:—

Another Crash. The American and Kilby Banks were in the suds yesterday—it is said that satisfactory arrangments have been made relative to the Kilby, and that the 'Association' will receive their bills again this morning—but as for the American it has gone, hook and line. Here's new work for the Atlas—give us the history of this *pure whig bank* neighbor—let us see you denounce all who owe it as answerable for its conduct, and its officers as "swindlers"—show off your sympathy for the poor bill holders—come, walk up—toe the mark,—When you have got through with the American, just turn your eye-glass toward the Hancock, and tell us who are the debtors there; after this we will give you a few more jobs. You have commenced this system, now let it be followed up unto the end. Go ahead.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The New York Banks—the "Safety Fund Banks"—which the opposition sneered at as Mr Van Buren's Banks, last spring—are in a better condition than the Banks of any other State in the Union; they are at this moment ready to resume specie payments, while Mr Biddle's "great regulator," which so *"reluctantly yielded"* to the suspension in May, cannot be brought to the sticking point, and Massachusetts is lagging behind. Where are the taunts now about the "Safety Fund Banks?"

So anxious are the New York Banks for a general resumption of specie payments that they have sent a committee to Philadelphia to *urge* the adoption of the measure upon the "great regulator" and its satellites.

The above is from the Boston Post. The same paper states that the committee have been to Philadelphia, and that King Biddle declines acceding to their wishes—he will not resume.—As the people could not be *reasoned* into crowning him king, he is determined to *scourge* them into it, by using his efforts to prolong and aggravate the embarrassments under which the country is laboring.

The whole question of the banks and the resumption is assuming a most intereting aspect. The result will be, we think, that the sound and independent banks will unite against Biddle and resume specie payment. Such is the determination of the N. Y. Banks, if we can judge from the tone of the newspapers in that city.

It is a little remarkable that in all the New England States where the banks have been permitted to issue small bills, they have extended their circulation and become unsound and dangerous, while in Maine and New York, where the banks have been prohibited from making such issues, they are sounder and in better condition than they have been, before, for a long period.

The brig Isaac M'Kim, at Baltimore, from Valparaiso, brings $100,000 in gold and silver coin, and about $50,000 worth of copper.

The importations still go on. The "experiment" will work itself out in spite of federal and bank opposition. The imports of specie for the present year have exceeded all that Biddle and his condjutors have succeeded in conveying *"home to England,"* by more than *five millions of dollars*—and from 1832 till now, in spite of the same opposition, our stock of specie has increased from *twenty* to EIGHTY millions of dollars! The suspension of the banks has banished it from circulation, temporarily; but that suspension must have an end. The specie is here, and the moment the pestiferous issue of shin-plasters and broken bank notes is banished, it will come forth to fill the channels of circulation. For this stock of specie—the sole hope and reliance, both of the sound banks and of the country, in this crisis, we are indebted to the policy of General Jackson's administration. Abandon that policy—legalize shin-plaster substitutes for specie—make bank paper the legal currency of the country; and that specie will abandon the country as rapidly as it has flowed in—leaving the government and the people in miserable and hopeless dependency upon an affiliated horde of broken banks.

These banks now assume to rule, not only the government and the people, but the sound and well disposed banks. Mr. Biddle wielding as his organ says, $100,000,000 of capital, American and British, says the *banks shall not resume* till Congress gives him a charter!—The line is being drawn more distinctly, every day, between the sound banks and the rotten and corrupt ones. The former are anxious to resume—the banks of this State with but one or two exceptions among the number. Biddle and the Boston banks, who are cracking at the rate of two or three a week, resist and threaten. They are runing up a fearful account for the day of reckoning. That day will come. The people of this country will not long submit to the tyranny of bankrupt corporations, of the eviles of an exclusive paper currency. Our stock of specie will go on increasing, until it affords an adequate basis for the remaining amount of paper. The common sense of the nation sees its necessity, and the firmness and intelligence of the people will accomplish it.—This man may be put up, and that man may be put down, but the specie policy of General Jackson *cannot* be put down or its progress arrested. In the reflux of the tide which is now turning, the dishonest, the corrupt and the worthless among our banks will be swept away, and the remainder will be left to furnish a currency of the larger denominations, based, not theoretically, but in fact, upon gold and silver coin.

The *New York* correspondent of the *Globe* says, under date of January 12:—

"The small note bill has passed the House, but I have pretty good assurance that it will be thrown out by the Senate. If not, another commercial revulsion must inevitably take place.—The Whigs themselves seem to be opening their eyes to this fact, and the American of this evening has an article against the very measure its friends are so strongly urged to completion."

The reasons which urge the repeal or suspension of the law in New York, are precisely the same in kind and somewhat stronger in degree than those which are urged in this State. There, among our republican friends, there seems to be but one opinion on the subject—unequalified hostility to any abandonment of the true republican policy of securing a circulation of specie for all the lesser transactions of life.

The Richmond Enquirer, that veteran sentinel upon the wateh tower of republican principles, upon this subject, says:—

"The whigs in the N. York legislature show their hands in the very first move they have made. They are attempting to repeal the law against small notes, change in this respect the wise policy of New York, and thus inundate the country with small notes, and of course expel a specie circulation for the ordinary purposes of society. The Albany Argus, in the following article, exposes their designs; and we are to look to Gov. Marcy for the salutary exercise of his veto power. It is a case which calls for its interposition."

We have already stated that the repealing bill has passed the N. Y. House of Assembly by a strictly party vote. While it was under consideration, one of the democratic members moved so to modify the bill as to preserve the great principle, and at the same time by temporary suspension of the law, to furnish a *convertible currency* under five dollars. He therefore proposed a suspension of the law for one year, *provided that the small notes should be paid on demand in specie.* This would not answer the purposes of the federal majority, and they voted it down. They wanted not only a *permanent* small bill currency, but also an *irredeemable* one.—Augusta Age.

Commonwealth Bank Bills.—It appears from the letter which Mr. Webster received and which is published in the Congressional debates, that of the $20,000 fishing bounties paid to the citizens of Marblehead, that "something like $10,000 of this amount was paid in Commonwealth Bank bills; the remaining $10,000 in bills of other banks. This "something like $10,000," we learn, was very much more like $5000, nor even $4000 of Commonwealth Bank bills in the hands of the fishermen of Marblehead, when the Bank stopped—and this is the only place where there were any of these bills paid to the fishermen on bounty drafts and this money was voluntarily taken by them because it was at par when taken, in preference to waiting the maturity of their drafts and receiving Treasury notes—and this is the sum, about $4000, about which the Atlas and Mr. Webster are committing so many *fletcherisms* and making so much noise.—Boston States.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE GOVERFOR'S SPEECH.

Throwing aside that portion of Gov. Kent's Speech which is occupied with the abuse of the National Administration, and the principles of the democratic party (the only part as we have yet spoken of,) we have been surprised on an attentive perusal, to find how puerile and common-place a document it is. Some of its recommendations are good, and in accordance with the views of the democratic party, while others savor so strongly of the old federal leaven, that there is no mistaking the school in whih their author was bred.

However much we might feel gratified, as an opponent of Mr Kent, at the character of the first portion of his Speech, as a citizen of the State we feel chagrined and mortified that by any chance aman should be elevated to its Executive Chair who places no higher estimate upon its respectability and dignity, than to employ the first moments of his official existence in vililying the principles and the administration which, Mr Kent well knows, a majority of the people of this State sanction and sustain.

In relation to the suspension of spece payments by the Banks, and the present condition and duties of those Institutions, Mr Kent takes precisely the same ground heretofore and now occupied by the democratic papers, and for which they have been denounced as *loco focos* and *agrarians* by the very papers which are now lauding the speech as the perfection of wisdom. He affects to have the same horror of an irredeemable currency, which would have been out-and-out *Fanny Wrightism* in a democrat, and in relation to the resumption of specia payments he uses as strong language as those democrats who have been denounced by his friends as the enemies of all Banks, and as engaged in a crusade whose design it was to eradicate the whole Banking System. According to the rules heretofore laid down by the federal press, Mr Kent has proved himself a genuine *loco foco*.

An exclusive metallic currency, Mr Kent says, is a *"chimerical and Utopian notion"*—and so it has always been regarded by the democratic party. The Governor was in excessively small business when he caught up the stale cant of federal papers on this point—cant so stale that even those papers long since laid it aside as not *"available."*

The repeal of the small bill law is recommended in a way which might lead to an inference that His Excellency was prompted to that recommendation rather by the existing state of monetary affairs, than by an objection to the policy to which the law owes its existence.—In praising this portion of his Speech, the federal press must cross its track.

What is said of the public lands amounts to little or nothing, so far as politics are concerned. All parties agree that every effort should be made to get them into the possession of actual settlers.

The proposed alteration of the law relating to the private attachment of real estate is purely a legal question.

What is said of mobs and mob law is just and true.

In relation to the codification of the criminal law, we believe we must claim the honor of being in advance of the Governor—having recommended the measure in relation to all the legal enactments of the State, something like a year ago.

The Governor's views on the importance of elevating the character of the militia, are democratic.

The column and a half on the boundary, contains some truth—some unjust reflections—but more clap-traps than any thing else.

The reference to Gov. Lincoln is a mere *"springe to catch woodcocks."* We presume Mr Kent never voted for Mr Lincoln during his life, and referred to his remains only with a desire to speculate in public favor at their expense.

What is said of the agricultural interest is well enough—the law proving for the bounty on wheat continues, of course, until repealed.

The additional Judgeships recommended would afford so many snug berths for the Governor's friends.

The propriety of permitting the surplus to be divided *per capita*, had been acted on by the democrats in the Senate before the Message came out.

The Geological Survey, the Insane Hospital, and the State Treasury, are put off with a passing notice.

The alteration of the poor debtor law was recommended in the Argus, months ago.

The subject of education is finished up in five lines, and the cause of temperance in twelve. His Excellency had occupied so much space in abusing the administration, that he had none left for the *trifling and unimportant* subject of education.

The Speech, as originally prepared by Gov. Kent, was designed for political effect, but the additions made to it at Augusta will cause it to lose the Governor more than it will gain for him. Throwing out the *slang*, the subjects treated of have generally very little connection with politics—and those who can see any great strength of mind in the way they are handled, must have those *"optics keen"* which are essential if one would

"See what is not to be seen."

The Speech contains some passing *truisms*—and, were it not for its abuse, would be a *respectable* document, neither rising above, nor falling far below, mediocrity; such a document as any man of ordinary talents and information might write without doing any thing to elevate himself in the opinion of the public generally. Taken as a whole, however, we are, (by the evidences of public feeling daily coming to hand) strengthened in the opinion that the speech is exceedingly discreditable to the Governor, and has done and will do more to detract from the dignity and respectability of the station he occupies, than he can ever atone for, be he ever so upright and decorous for the future.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. We have given entire in our paper, to the exclusion of much other matter, the Address of Gov. Kent to the Legislature. In consequence of the crowded state of our columns, we must defer the larger portion of our comment which we intended to have made on this document. We cannot forbear, however, to call the attention of our readers to those portions of it that are political in their nature, and which exhibit a spirit of of partizanship and resort to topics, in our judgment, unbecoming the dignity of an Executive Message and violating in a pointed manner, the proprieties of his station. We refer particularly to the opening remarks of the address, relative to the currency. It might not have struck one with surprise to hear the present condition of the currency attributed to the National Administraton in the political journals of the opposition—but to see the worn-out and hacknied charge of a heated press gravely brought forward by the Executive, as if his station could dignify the stalest topic, must be a subject of regret even with his friends.—The Governor must have seen, if he has not felt, causes in operation for the last few years, fully competent to produce the lamentable condition of our currency, without resorting to the oft refuted and self refuted accusation of the partizan press. The Governor faintly intimates that the law prohibiting, the circulation of small bills, is right in principle, but cannot be carried out without the co-operation of neighboring States, and therefore recommends a repeal. No difficulty in ordinary times, has been felt in enforcing such prohibitory laws in Virginia and Pennsylvania, nor will there be here when the Banks pay specie. The best method of restoring the law to its legitimate operation is to compel the banks to pay specie. It is asking what we trust, will not be conceded by the democracy, to go for a repeal of that law. The federalists opposed it at its origin and denounced it as a *humbug*, and now they ask the democracy to enter a *confession on record* that it was a *humbug!* We hope the legislature will yield to no such folly. On the whole, the Address is a respectable document in point of style;—and many of its recommendations on local matters are such as previous Executives have urged on the Legislature. Its strong partizan character is a deep blemish.—But we have no space for further remarks at present.—Portland Standard.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, February 6, 1838.

We expect soon to hear the Banks of Massachusetts denounced by the whole federal press as "loco focos," and "agrarians," for they are preaching anti-bank doctrines more loudly and effectually than any democratic newspaper has ever done. Their arguments are of a most convincing character, and appeal directly to the feelings of the people. Hardly a paper arrives which does not contain the account of some new bank failure in Massachusetts, or that the bills of some more of these institutions are not cried down by the Suffolk regency. Why shou'd the Banks of Massachusetts be so much weaker than those of other States? Had the politics of that State been the reason of what they are, a ready answer would have been furnished by the federal press.—But they have had no law there for the suppression of small bills—their banks have not been controlled by the supervision of a democratic Legislature. They have not been crippled in their operations or restrained in their privileges by the ignorance of the common people, jealous of power and wealth. The moneyed aristocracy have then held undisputed control. These are facts worthy the attention of the people. When they find that for the reward of their hard earnings they have got nothing but broken promises to pay, let them ask who are the true friends of the people? Those who would banish all the precious metals from circulation among us and substitute paper, or those who are endeavoring to increase the amount of specie by substituting it for small bills and for protecting the people from loss by the Banks by imposing new restrictions upon them and demanding from them better securities for the redemption of their bills. The democracy are not the enemies of the Banks, they have no wish for their extermination.—They are willing that there should so many among us as are wanted for the convenient transaction of business, and that they should be invested with such privileges as will enable them to realize a fair profit. But they do insist that they should be placed under such restrictions that the people may be protected from loss. It is believed too that substituting specie for small bills is one of the means of strengthening the Banks and protecting the people. Other measures are also necessary for this purpose, and those the people have a right to demand.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

This deeply interesting subject occupies no inconsiderable space in the Governor's address, and we believe that his sentiments on this topic will meet with more approbation from the people, than almost any others contained in it. Abating the manifest desire to find fault with what has been done by the General Government, there is little exceptionable in the remarks on this subject. The question is and long has been an exciting one to the people of this State, and both our interests and our honor require its speedy adjustment. Nothing on our part is to be gained by delay and we fear that there is little to be hoped from negotiation. We must assume a decided stand and make ourselves heard and attended to by the General Government. Our claim must be enforced or abandoned. The latter alternative the people of this State are not prepared to submit to, and yet it would be less injurious than the continuance of the present state of things. All attempts to make this a party question should be discountenanced, and the interests and honor of the State be alone looked to. We hope that something will soon be definitely known as to what we are to hope or expect from negotiation on this subject, and if that has failed, we must demand from our own Government the vindication and protection of our rights.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE STATE. We confess ourselves favorably disposed towards this object. We know that it is regarded by many with indifference and by others as a useless expence. We believe that it only needs to be better known to be duly appreciated. The surveyor passed through this place last fall and we then spent a day with him. It was our intention then to have given our readers a sketch of what he discovered worthy of notice in this vicinity, but sickness prevented us then and we have since concluded to await the publication of his report, as that will undoubtedly contain all that deserves attention in a better form than we should be able to give it. We hope that our citizens will examine this report and we promise them that it will be found worthy of their attention and to contain much highly interesting matter.

From the Eastern Argus.

Augusta, Jan 29, 1838.

Dear Sir:—The Tom-cods and Office-seekers still remain at this place in great numbers, and are equally pertinacious and strenuous in their attempts to get up stream. They seem, however, to make but little progress.—The Kennebec Dam, in all its formidable strength, stands in the way of the former, and public opinion and the caution of the Governor and Council, increases as time rolls them on to an important day in the month of September is throwing a "damper" upon the hopes of the latter.

It is somewhat amusing to watch the looks and actions of these "seekers," as their hopes or fears predominate. Now the countenance is brightened up and cheerfull, the step is light and gay, and the inner-man is full of hope.—Alas, how soon that face is bent down with sadness and the light step is changed to sullen inactivity—some daring wight has interposed a claim, and hope is changed to fear and hate.

I say it is amusing to a looker-on to study their feelings by their actions—I saw one the other day who had been hanging on all session and appeared confident of success, all at once "knock'd up in a heap," seated away by himself, his face flushed with indignation and anger, and all his motions indicative of the working of his mind, when as though he could stand it no longer, he caught up a dry beach chip, that lay near by, and commenced biting it with fury.—I could but be reminded of the hydrophobia, and concluded that that they had told this one he better go home and go to work.

What man can look upon the present predicament of the federal party, and see any thing to

envy? Placed in their present position by mere chance and a minority vote, with a conviction that it is only to continue until the month of September next, what perplexities must be presented to their minds?

PHILOCLES.

Legislature of Maine.

IN THE SENATE—Thursday, Jan. 25.

Mr Randall of Lincoln, rose in his place and announced the death of his colleague, Hon. LUCIUS BARNARD, as follows:

Mr President—It has become my melancholy duty to announce to this Board, that Hon. Lucius Barnard, one of my colleagues, is no more. Since the last adjournment, and while retiring last evening, form his duties on committee in this chamber, he suddenly expired within these walls, and his seat is vacant.

I derive some consolation, however, from the opportunity thus afforded me of paying to his memory some part of that tribute which his virtues have merited. Having been for many years associated with him at the Lincoln Bar, and for several sessions in the Legislature—the two last, at this Board—I have had no little means of appreciating his worth. His stern integrity has perhaps never been questioned. That he was prompt and firm in the discharge of his duty—constant in his attachments—learned in his profession—skillful, diligent, faithful and accurate in his business—is conceded by all who knew him. That in either branch of the Legislature, he was one of the most intelligent, laborious and useful members, was known to the public, who trusted him accordingly.

But, "in the midst of life we are in death."—It has pleased Divine Providence to remove him at once from this scene of his labors and his usefulness:—and it becomes us to submit without a murmur. His was indeed the end.

"——of Tropic Sun.
That sinks at once, and all is night."

I would only add, that he has left a void which will no be easily filled; and that his loss, by his friends at least, will be deeply felt and long deplored.

Mr Robinson of Lincoln rose and said.—

Mr President—My colleague has announced to you the death of the Hon. Lucius Barnard, a worthy member of this Board and our colleague from the County of Lincoln. In this afflicting dispensation of Providence, I trust, sir, we have your sympathy, and that of every member of this Board.

The deceased has been called in the midst of his labors and from within these walls, to close his earthly career forever;—although by this event the State has been deprived of his valuable services, and the county of Lincoln of a tried and faithful friend—we have yet one consolation, he has left an exemplary character that we may all aspire to imitate. It can be truly said of him, in the language of a celebrated author, that he was one of the noblest works of God—*an honest man*. And in testimony of the high respect in which his character as a citizen and faithful public servant is held by all who knew him, I ask leave to read and lay on your honor's table, a resolution I hold in my hand.

Mr R. then read the Resolve, which was as follows:—

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, as a mark of their respect for the memory and virtues of the deceased, wear crape on the left arm during the remainder of the session.

The Resolve was passed unanimously.

Messages were sent to the House and to the Governor and Council, informing them of the event.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, Feb. 2

Passed to be enacted—Bill relative to the admission of Attornies—Resolve paying Boothbay its portion of the Surplus Revenue.

The Bill for the repeal of the Small Bill law was taken up, and Mr Goodenow moved its indefinite postponement, because he believed his constituents desired that disposition of the question. The vote was taken by yeas and nays—yeas 60, nays 114.

The following amendment in substance, was proposed by Mr Weeks of Clinton, allowing those banks which shall resume specie payments to issue Small Bills, and no others; and that this repeal shall exist only two years—which was rejected, yeas 66, nays 95.

Mr Goodenow of Paris, proposed an amendment making a suspension of the whole law for two years;—which was rejected, yeas 65, nays 102.

Mr Paine of Hallowell offered to amend so that the first six sections of the act of 1836 should be repealed, and the last left, which repeals the law of 1835. This amendmedt was adopted.

Mr Levensaler then proposed to amend so that all the property of the stockholders shall be liable for the debts of the Banks—adopted, 63 in the negative, and 75 in the affirmative.

Mr Hubbard of Wiscasset moved a reconsideration of that, which after debate, prevailed—yeas 95, nays 65.

The previous question was then called and sustained and on that question a long debate ensued, often interrupted by calls for adjournment, which were invariably lost.

Mr Hubbard took the floor when Mr Delesdenier resumed his seat, and said he had watched for the last three hours for an opportunity to move the reconsideration of the call for the previous question, and he seized the first moment he had found to do so. The reconsideration prevailed.

Mr Levensaler then withdrew his amendment and offered another a little different, which was rejected, yeas 61, nays 92.

Mr Delesdenier then offered another amendment, which was rejected, 7 to 36.

The question on the bill was then taken, and it passed to be engrossed—yeas 94, nays 6.

The Democratic Members of the Legislature. It will be gratifying to all who feel an interest in the cause of Democracy, to learn that the best of feelings prevail among the democratic members of the Legislature, and that upon all party questions they are as one man. The majority of the Senate and the minority of the House of Representatives, are composed of men of unflinching political integrity—presenting in the aggregate a degree of tact and talent of which the party may well be proud. If the feelings which prevail among them extend to their constituents, (and from all that we can learn, we cannot doubt that they do,) that man must be unreasonable who would require a better guarantee of a glorious democratic triumph in September next. The difference between the state of things last year, and this, is most strikingly in favor of the latter, as presenting a degree of unanimity, and a spirit of concession, which can never fail of producing the most propitious results. The democrats in the Legislature are of that stamp that they can neither be intimidated nor bought, and come what will, the party may rely upon them with perfect confidence that they will discharge their duty, and their whole duty, without fear or favor.—*Argus.*

ALABAMA. An attempt has been made in the House of Representatives to procure a legislative expression in behalf of the U. S. Bank. The resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives were as follows.

1st. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That it is expedient for the Congress of the United States to establish a national bank.

2d. Be it further resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested, to support the charter of a national bank.

"A division of the question being called for on the adoption of these resolutions, the vote on the first was yeas 22, nays 68.

"The vote on the second resoluton was yeas 15, nays 73.

This winds up the game of a National Bank in Alabama!—It seems to be the plan of the federal party to move the subject of a National Bank in all the State Legislatures, where they can hope to obtain a majority, and to bring, what they call *public opinion* to reinforce the effects of an irredeemable currency and its attendant evils, brought upon the country by Biddle's Bank and its affiliated institutions. But the more they agitate the subject of a National Bank, and the longer they delay the resumption of specie payments, the more hopeless will their cause become. In the meanwhile, the separation of the Treasury from all Banks is daily gaining strength among the people. The more they see of the workings of the present Banking system—the less confidence they have in its ability to manage the finances of the Union. The observation is becoming daily more frequent and more just.—"Institutions, which have demonstrated their inability to take care of their own affairs, ought not to be entrusted with those of the people."—

Portland Standard,

FROM THE FRONTIER.—The Albany Argus has the following epitome from Detroit papers of the 12th instant:

The Detroit Post contains the official despatch, addressed by Thomas J. Sutherland, "brigadier general of the Patriot army, U. C." to "General Van Rensselaer, commander-in-chief, &c. &c., giving an account of the movements in that quarter. They are dated at Bois Blanc, U. C. on the 19th and 20th inst. The first despatch states, that Sutherland found himself on the 7th, "at the head of a respectable and gallant force," with which on the 9th, he landed on the Bois Blanc Island, under the cover of the guns mounted on a small schooner, captured the Island, pulled down the enemy's flag, and hoisted the Patriot tri-color The British force, consisting of about 200, principally negroes and Indians, fled on the first fire, leaving most of their camp equipage, a large quantity of ammunition, &c.

The second despatch details the loss of the schr. with its three pieces of artillery, two sixes and one nine pounder, a small quantity of ammunition, and 13 persons, including "Gen. Theller, Col. Dodge, and Capt. Davis of the infantry, and Col. Brophey of the engineers."—It seems that in the attempt to moor the sch. so as to bring her guns to bear upon a scow built sloop that was preparing, as was supposed, to attack Bois Island, she ran aground, parted her cable, and finally drifted over to the British side, and within gun shot of the force there, and was fired into until and after she had surrendered.

The "despatches" include also three proclamations by Sutherland, addresses to the "Patriot Army of Upper Canda," "To the patriotic citizens of Upper Canda," and "To the deluded supporters of British tyranny in Upper Canada."

BUFFALO, Jan 17. *The British threat—not executed.* Day before yesterday, (says the Buffalo Journal,) the British authorities anchored three armed schooners, off the head of Grand Island. They were visited by our Collector, as stated yesterday, and they avowed their orders were to fire upon and bring to, the steamboat Barcelona, if she attempted to pass up the river, from Schlosser to Buffalo! This avowal of the old "*right of search*" roused some American feeling. Gen. Scott, it is said outdoors, sent, by his aid, Lieut. Talcott, a letter on board, stating that the Barcelona, being an American bottom and under the American flag, could not be subjected to such a search; and that if she was fired upon he should employ such means as were in his power in repelling such attack. In pursuance of this view, Gen. S. ordered the artillery on duty in this city, with their park, (so many at least as was deemed necessary,) down the river, to the shore opposit the armed schooners. The steamboat yesterday morning, came up, and passing the schooners, came to, at the lower end of Squaw Island, by reason of a head wind. Soon after this, the British flotilla weighed and stood up the river to Waterloo, on the other side—thus again placing themselves *above* the steamboat, when she would have to pass them, on her way to this city.

Towards night the head wind lulled so that the boat could stem the current and she proceeded on her way up. The U. States Revenue Cutter, Capt. Dobbins, which arrived here yesterday, with her full complement of guns, she has usually of late carried but a single one, at this time reached the scene. She passed down the current until abreast of the British schooners, when she let go her anchor—leaving the Barcelona to pass on the *American* side of her. The Artillery, under General Scott, had mean while moved along on shore, keeping abreast of the Boat, which, *under these circumstances*, was not molested.

☞It will be seen that JOSEPH CARGILL, (Democrat) was yesterday elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the decease of Mr Barnard. The Senate now stands—Democrats 15. Federalists 10.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The packet ships England, Capt. WAITE, and GARRICK, Capt. PALMER, arrived yesterday morning in company, having sailed from Liverpool 17th ult. in company.

The revolutionary troubles in Canada continued to attract considerable attention in England, and the Liberal Party seemed to be preparing to take part part with the Liberals in Canada. New York dates to the 24th November had reached London, thus furnishing a pretty full account of the disturbances in Montreal, and the movements of the British troops, though the affairs of St. Dennis and St. Charles had not then reached London. [N. Y. Express.

The Liverpool Chronicle, a ministerial paper says:—It is to be hoped the Ministry will pause, ere they irrecoverably commit themselves by their Canadian policy."

Again—"The political disease under which the Canadians labor is one too deep to be eradicated by any governor general, however honest or able. The great mass of the people are discontented, and ripe for revolt. They feel that they are unjustly treatedby the Mother Country; and that all their efforts at redress are unavailing. One of two things must happen, and that speedily—either the Canadians must be kept down by the sword or by the sword they will dissever their connexion with Great Britain. If the government of Lord Melbourne persist in carrying out the resolutions which Lord John Russel introduced into the House of Commons during the last session—for those resolutions completely annihilate every vestige of freedom in Canada—care must be taken, that the same conveyance that carries them across the Atlantic, places at the disposal of the Queen's representative the means of enforcing them. But we question whether if Lord John Russel is disposed to accompany his Coercion Bill with a large standing army for the purpose of thrusting it down the throats of the Canadians, the people of England will abet him in his effort. *If the Canadians look on quietly and see their Constitution shivered to atoms, they will desreve the contempt instead of the sympathy of every friend of freedom.—The proposed resolutions strike at the very root of popular repesentation—they vest the whole civil and executive power in the hands of the Legislative Council—a small knot of officials and interested partisians; while the House of Assembly, elected by the people, and reflecting their opinions, will be disarmed and all influence, and degraded to the merest political vassalage.*

Another Plot against the life of Louis Phillippe. The Paris papers are full of the details of a plot to contrive a new "infernal machine." A man by the name of Hubert, who dropped his pocket-book, by which a clue was given to his project, was arrested at Boulogne.

No new intelligence of interest has been received from Africa. The continued occupation of the points of the country conquered by the French, was determined on by the Government. A report prevailed that hostilities were likely to occur between Abd-el-Kader and the French, but there appears no good ground for it

REEFING TOPSAILS.—We learn from the Zion's Herald that Captain John Wade recently of the city of Boston, but now of New Orleans, has hit upon a simple contrivance by which all the sails of a vessel can be reefed in a speedy and perfect manner, while standing on the deck. He has just taken out a patent for it at Washington.

BULLS—"I never shot a bird in my life," said one to another.

"I never shot at any thing in the shape of a *bird* except a *squirrel*, and that I *killed* with a *stone*—when it fell from the tree into the river, and was *drowned*," was the reply.—[N. O. Com. Herald.

There is a new game at the South—a man has put up a fat hog to be *guessed for*, at one dollar a chance—the one guessing nearest the weight of his porkship to be the owner.

The American Bank, Boston, is *under the hatches*—its bills are refused by the "*Association.*" The *Kilby* was in the suds on Friday; but there was a prospect that it would be able to make an "*arragement.*" The failure of the *American*, is said to be an out-and outer.—Eastern Argus.

American Bank.—An official statement has been made by the Associated Banks that the American Bank, not having complied with the articles of agreement, is no longer a portion of the association, consequently, the bills are no longer received at the Suffolk Bank. It is reported that the Directors intend to wind up its concerns.

The bills of the American Banks, of a less denomination than five, were redeemed at the counter, on Saturday, in csrrent money.

The whole amount of bills of the American Bank represented to be in circulation, $260,000—the associated banks have in their bills, $140,000, being more than one half of the whole amount, without any other security than is possessed by the public.—*Pearl & Galaxy.*

☞Bills of the Hancock, Kilby and Fulton Banks in Boston; Brighton of Brighton, and Phœnix of Charlestown, are now said to be not taken at the Suffolk, but we see no mention of it in the Boston papers. It seems by a circular from the associated Banks that the Commercial, Fulton and Hancock Banks have received aid from the association, and that their bills are in a great measure withdrawn from circulation.—Augusta Journal.

Misstatements of the Whig Press.—The Gazette of yesterday says of the Middlesex Bank:

"This was one of the pet banks of the General Government."

Not true.

"William Parmenter, member of Congress from the Fourth District, is its President."

Not true.

"We learn that the Middlesex Bank owed the Government $60,000, which will probably be lost to the Treasury."

The Middlesex Bank does not owe the Government any thing.

The above is a fair specimen of Whig newspaper veracity. [Boston Post.]

"*Marshal Gerard* was lately making a tour through Belgium, and while at Antwerp walked to the gate of the citadel, expressing a wish to see it once more. He was told, that without an express permission from the Government he could not be admitted. "But I am Marshal Gerard," said he, "I helped to take the citadel and I think I might be allowed to enter it."—"If you were the King himself," replied the officer on duty, "you should not enter it without the permission of the Minister of War" An *employee*, hearing this conversation, went up to the Marshal, and said, "If you will walk about the town for a couple of hours, I will undertake to procure a permission in the interim." The Marshal accepted the offer. The *employee* immediately started for Brussels by the railroad and returned in less than two hours with an order, not only to admit the Marshal, but to place five hundred men under arms, to render him military honors. The distance from Antwerp to Brussels is upwards of twenty-eight miles."

MAINE TEMPERANCE UNION.

THE annual meeting of the Maine Temperance Union will be held in the Baptist Meeting House at Augusta, on Wednesday, the 7th day of February next. It will be recollected that this society recognizes as a fundamental principle, total abstinence from all concern with intoxicating liquors, ss an article of drink for themselves or orthers.

CHARLES A. STACKPOLE,
Recording Secretary.

Bangor, Jan. 10, 1838.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, at the Inn of Capt. John Harris of Bethel in said County, on Saturday the third day of March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest which Artemas Felt of Greenwood in said county, yeoman, has in and to the Lot of land situated in said Greenwood on which he now lives, by virtue of a possession and improvement of the same.

AARON CROSS, Dep't. Sheriff.

Bethel, January 19, 1838. 325

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

THOMAS PATRICK,

late of Porter in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; six months from the sixteenth day of January, inst., is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and we will attend the duty assigned us at John Higgins' Hall in said Porter, on the last Saturday of March, April and May next, from two until six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

JOHN HIGGINS, } Com'rs.
WILLIAM TOWLE, }

Porter, January 25, 1838. 3 25

For Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale, their establishment at South Paris Village, consisting of a large two story dwelling house, with a good porch, wood and chaise house attached to the same.

House well painted, inside and out. Two good wells of water. A good sized barn in prime order, with one acre of land under a high state of cultivation.

The above described property is within fifty rods of the So. Paris Factory, and will be sold at a bargain

ZEBEDEE PERRY.
JAMES V. POOR.

So. Paris February 5, 1838. tf25

For Sale.

A NEW CARDING MACHINE and PICKER, and will be sold at a bargain

ALSO—Two Shares in the South Paris Factory.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.

Paris, February 5th, 1838. tf 25

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose notes and accounts have been standing more than one year are requested to call and settle by the first day of April next

FRANCIS BEMIS.

Paris, February 2, 1838. tf 25

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled at Augusta, on the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1838.

HUMBLY shew Henry Hawkins of Paris, County of Oxford, Clerk, Benjamin Whitehouse and Benjamin Richards of Oxford, in said County, yeomen, that they are owners of the westerly half of Lot of land numbered one, in the first Range of Lots in the town of Paris and that they are desirous of having the same set off and annexed to the town of Oxford.

The reasons influencing your petitioners are, on the part of said Hawkins, that his buildings and consequently his domicil are in said town of Paris, while most of his farm is in the town of Oxford, and that by the peculiar location of said land he is deprived of the privilege of schooling, being at the distance of two miles and two hundred and fifty-seven rods from the School House in the District to which he belongs in Paris; while the School House in the town of Oxford is distant from his dwelling house nine rods only; that he is also inconveniently situated for the transaction of town business, being six miles distant from the place of holding town meetings in Paris while he is only three miles from the place of holding town meetings in the town of Oxford.—On the part of said Whitehouse and Richards, the reasons influencing are the wish to have their lands all in the town where they live, and that the town lines will be more convenient than they would be should said Hawkins' proportion of said Lot numbered one be set off separately.

Your petitioners further humbly shew, that in granting the prayer of their petition no injury will accrue to the town of Paris or Oxford, or to any individual, and that your petitioners will be greatly accommodated.—They therefore pray your honorable body that said westwardly half of said Lot numbered one in the first Range of Lots may be set off from the town of Paris and annexed to the town of Oxford—And as in duty bound will ever pray,

HENRY HAWKINS,
BENJA. WHITEHOUSE,
BENJA. RICHARDS.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 18, 1838.

ON the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be served upon the town Clerks of Paris and Oxford within fifteen days from the date hereof, and also publish the same in the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed in Paris, three weeks successively the first publication to be before the first day of February next, that all persons interested may appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence.

E. H. ALLEN, Speaker.

IN SENATE, January 19th, 1838.

Read and concurred

N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

A true copy—Attest,

WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate.

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulency, Colic, Bilious affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for removing Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed T. RELFE, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are for sale, this Countingroom, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, & W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him. ebp1

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No. 21.]

Consumption!

DR. REALFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS

HAVE, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chillness and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and, give to it, a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfort.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.

***"Although, (says a person, speaking of these pills,) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds that nothing gives her relief which Relfe's Asthmatic Pills do!—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact, to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!*

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price, whole box, 36 Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

DUMFRIES' EYE-WATER!

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes—nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief. On recent sore eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of long standing, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this Eye-Water, after every other remedy has failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. RIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale with the other "Conway Medicines," at the Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Ridder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, & W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the only celebrated medicines prepared by him. ebp1*

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No. 21.]

...amount to stop useless habit.—*Cincin. News.*

From the American Weekly Messenger.

MR. EDITOR:—In my letter written to you last week, I hinted at the confusion frequently witnessed in our legislative halls, arising from the high party feeling of the present day. Little did I then anticipate that a tall Vermonter was already in Congress, so highly charged with combustible materials as to produce a volcano in that body as suddenly as a July thunder gust bursts upon us. Had he been an inhabitant of the moon, well oiled, and descended amongst the honorable members, upon a rain bow, the consternation could not have been greater. Had an avalanche rushed upon them from the mountain top, or the ghost of Marcus Junius Brutus, with his bloody dagger, stalked in upon them, their amazement could not have been more complete. Rely upon it, Mr. Editor, few are aware of the dangers that surround us. An honest and honorable difference of opinion, predicated upon the sound basis of reason, is no longer the order of the day amongst those who have set themselves up as leaders, and assume the high responsibility of being the arbiters of the consciences of the great mass of the common people. Their minds are moulded in the firey furnace of demagougeism, blown to a welding heat by the furnace of fanaticism. Wild ambition is as busy as a ferrit after rats, and would gladly tap the jugular vein of our union. There are those, and the number is not small, who have been surveying from the meridian of Mason and Dixon's line for years, and from *their* field notes a map like the following would be the result.

Two distinct governments would be formed, each affording more loaves and fishes than the present, with the addition of Canada at the north, and Texas at the south. The civil wars of Canada and Texas are better understood by the few, than by the many. There are those within the United States who feel a deep interest in both. Restrained by the law of nations, their plans are concealed in the depths of secrecy, and overt acts have, in some instances, been the result of accident, rather than design. The unripe fruit has been plucked by children, who have occasionally strayed into this deeply planted nursery. This has been more especially the case in the north; in the south fruit ripens faster, and arrives at maturity sooner. There the seeds planted by Aaron Burr, have, for the last two years, been recognized in trees covered with luxuriant foliage, and loaded with the apples of ambition, widely scattered over the prairies of Texas. Under the plea of Mexican oppression in the south, and British tyranny in the north, the machinery is already put in motion. That there exist no reasons of complaint I do not pretend. That Santa Anna violated the constitution of the Mexican United States, adopted at the city of Mexico, on the 4th of October, 1834; and the constitution of Coahuila and Texas, sanctioned at Saltillo, on the 11th of March, 1827, is not denied. That the officers of the crown in Canada, like those who paved the way and consummated the American revolution, have, in some instances, ruled with a rod of iron, is unquestionably true. That many of the actors in both sections of country, are influenced by patriotism and love of liberty, I do not doubt. But, should Canada and Texas both become independent, truth-telling time will develope the plans that are now in embryo. If certain fanatics and demagogues accomplish their designs, *originated and seconded by the crowned heads of Europe*, the entire north will mount the car of abolition; the entre south will meet the dread array; the concussion will be tremendous; the silken cords of our union will be cut asunder; and millions will be sacrificed at the sanguinary shrine of fanaticism, wild ambition and civil discord. The fair temple of our liberty will be consumed amidst the smoking ruins of chaotic confusion; our far famed republic, now the admiration of a gazing world, will become a byeword among kings; the sceptre of royalty will be swayed, in fearful majesty, over Columbia's soil; and the star spangled banner will become the winding sheet of American freedom. This is no ideal picture of fancy, no visionary dream of night. Nothing but the intelligence of the American people has prevented this sat catastrophe for the last few years. It has been publicly and boldly proclaimed that our union is only a rope of sand. Nullification has already shown its hydra head. Abolitionists already present a front regardless of danger, pressed on by a rear rushing to conflict. Cast the dark mantle of ignorance over the great mass of the common people that pervaded the Goths, the Huns, the Vandals, and the Crusaders, and it will soon be demonstrated that we have men amongst us ready to light up the torch of civil war, ready to lead any amalgamated mass to mortal combat, ready to join an English Thompson. Intelligence is already cowering beneath the lightning flashes of fanaticism; reason is bending before the tornado of mad ambition; discretion is receding before the whirlwind of party spirit; the patriotism of '76 is descending to the tomb with our revolutionary sages and heroes; disinterested love of country, and universal philanthropy, are riding on the circuitous waves of the whirlpool of local interests and jealousy; charity, kindred affection and harmony are no longer cultivated; cool and dispassionate discussion in our legislative halls is overwhelmed by the tempest of anger, recrimination, and bitter invective;—intrigue and corruption are stalking boldly thro' our land; and, unless prudence and wisdom rise in the majesty of their strength to save us, our nation will soon reach the awful precipice of dissolution, make the fatal plunge, and be buried in the dismal gulf of lasting ruin. I fear this melancholy era is nearer at hand than many imagine. It is human nature to put far off the evil day; to cry peace, peace, until sudden destruction opens its artillery and closes the scene in death. That we are beyond the reach of hope, I do not pretend. That dangers are gathering thick and fast around us, no intelligent reflecting man will deny. That every citizen who loves our country and sets a true value upon our boasted liberty, should gird on the armour of genuine patriotism, of reason, wisdom, and sound discretion; and do all in his power to correct the growing evils of the day, and arrest the onward march of blind fanaticism, wild ambition, base intreague and venal corruption, needs no argument to prove. Upon the great mass of common people, are sometimes called by a *few* of the *literati*, the *canaille*, the *common herd*, and similar affectionate names, depends the perpetuity of that FREEDOM, which was purchased by the richest blood of our fathers, and transmitted to us as a sacred boon, to defended with our lives, and bequeathed to our children in its native purity. The chart of our liberty is a plain unvarnished sheet; not ambiguous in its language; not so involved in mystery as to require the wise men of Babylon to expound it; not so intricate that none but collegia,es can understand it. It was made for the great mass of the common people, adapted to the understandings of the farmer, the mechanic, and the day laborer. It was devised and perfected by men of strong minds, clear heads, and good hearts. It is not tarnished with the speculative philosophy of those who assume superior dignity and importance, based upon the parchment, ribands, and seal of a diploma, more than upon sound common sense. It is a mistaken notion that cone are fit for public stations but those who are sailing under the high floating banner of a liberal education.—Much learning often makes men mad. We want more work and less talking in our legislative halls. We want less party spirit and more patriotism; less wrangling and more harmony; less construing of the constitution and a stricter adherence to the letter; less intricate laws, and those beetter executed; less speculation of learning and more plain common sense. We want more attention paid to our common schools, and a different course of instruction adopted in them; and less adulation paid to those who emanate from high seminaries of learning, and manifest the least disposition to ride over the farmer and mechanic, rough shod, by virtue of Latin and Greek. We want more general intelligence, fit for every day use; fewer of the new-fangled notions of the present eventful era, and more old-fashioned practices and economy. We should read, reflect, reason, judge, and act more for ourselves; and trust less to the priests, lawyers, and doctors. We should have more simplicity, and less complexity; more sincerity and less intriguing; more love of country and less sectional feeling; more universal philanthropy, and less selfishness. Prostrate the growing evils of the day at one bold stroke, and we may fondly, confidently hope, that the fair fabric of our liberty will tower still higher; the asylum for the oppressed expand still broader; and the cords of our union gather new strength with each revolving year. OLD BUCKS.

Bucks Corner, January 12, 1838.

The following article is going the rounds of the papers. We know not whether there is any truth in it or not. It is certainly the case that the building of the bridge was *not* relinquished, for a part of it still remains. However, we give the story as we find it.

YANKEE INTREPIDITY.

We do not remember among the many anecdotes of duelling, to have met with one displaying more hardihood than the following, which, though it happened many years ago, and was related to us by an eye-witness, we have never seen it in print.

Mr Spring had a farm on an Island in Saco river, from which he wished to build a bridge to the main land, where it would encroach upon the land of his neigbor Mr Dunnott. The channel was not very broad, and a few rods below where some considerable falls. Spring built abutments and laid the string-pieces: but Dennett came in the night, and tore them down. Spring, naturally enraged, threatened that if he did it again, he should answer for it to him personally.

Unawed by this threat, no sooner were the beams again laid on the abutments, than he destroyed so much of the work as to leave but one string-piece remaining, and that a beam eight inches square, over the river, where a fall would be as certain death, as from the Goat Island bridge above Niagara.

According to his previous threat, Spring challenged Dennett to mortal combat. 'I wont fight,' said Dennett, 'but I'll tell you what I will do.'

'Well!'

'I'll take a keg of powder with a lighted candle, and carry it on the centre of that stringpiece. You shall sit down on one end of it and I on the other, till the candle burns down to the powder. That will be the best test of our courage.'

This terrible proposal was agreed to. The frail timber bent beneath them as they coolly walked out and placed the cask of powder in the middle, over the roaring flood below, stuck the blazing candle into it, and sat down to watch its burning. Hundreds were gathered on each side awaiting in breathless silence the issue.

Spring was a large fat man, and as the candle burned slowly towards the powder he was observed to grow more and nervous wriggling on his seat and looking one way and the other. At last, when the the flame was but half an inch from the surface, he could keep still no longer, but incontinently got up and made his escape.

Dennett, who had throughout displayed the utmost coolness, now very carefully took the blazing candle out of the cask, threw it into the water, and with the powder as his prize went off in the opposite direction. The building of the bridge was forever abandoned.—

Buffalo Patriot.

A navy captain, at a ball in London, when his partner, a "lady of rank," suggested the propriety of putting on his gloves before they led off, exclaimed: "Oh, never mind me, ma'am; I shall wash my hands when I've done dancing."

An Italian, travelling in this country, some years since, being in company with a true son of New England, remarked with much enthusiasm, in his foreign accent, "Sar, you have no great delights in America, that we have in Italy—we have there Sar, the beautiful sky—the fine landscape. We have there, Sar, Vesuvius, that sends its fire to the heavens!" The true Yankee boy stood it long enough—his pride came up—he turned round to the Italian before he had time to let his hands fall from their gestures of admiration for his country, and with a tone of impatience, replied, "D—n your Vesuvius. We've got a Niagara that will put her out in five minutes!"

FRANKNESS:—Be frank with the world—Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say just what you mean to do, upon every occasion—taking it for granted you mean to do what is right. If a friend ask a favor you should grant it if it is reasonable; if it is not, tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong yourself and wrong him, by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend, or to keep one; the man that requires you to do so, is dearly purchased at such a sacrifice. Deal kindly, but firmly, with all men; you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not try to appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with one, tell no others of what you complain. There is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing at a man's face and another behind his back. If the very consciousness of being capable of such duplicity does not degrade you in your own eyes, you must be lost to every noble feeling of our nature. We should live, and act, and speak, "out of doors," as the saying is, and say and do what we are willing to read and known of all men. It is not only best as a matter of principle but as a matter of policy.

To the Overseers of the Poor in the Towns of Paris, Norway and Oxford:

GENTLEMEN, You are respectfully invited to meet at MR. ANTHONY BENNETT'S TAVERN, in South Paris, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of devising a better and more economical method of supporting the poor than has heretofore been adopted. It is confidently believed, that by three towns uniting in the purchase of a suitable establishment for supporting the poor, a saving of more than 75 per cent on the present mode, may be realized.

It is desirable that the result of your deliberations on this subject should be laid before your respective Towns at their next annual meetings. Other citizens of the above Towns, who may feel interested, are also invited to attend and take a part with the Overseers in discussing the subject.

Jan. 22d, 1838.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public sale on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale, about twelve acres of land with a house standing thereon, situated in Hiram in said county, opposite the Methodist Meeting-house, the property of Asa Osgood a minor child and heir at law of Asa Osgood late of said Hiram, deceased. Said sale will be on the premises and terms made known at the time of sale.

EPHRAIM KIMBALL, Guardian.

Hiram, Jan, 16, 1838. 24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator de bonis non on the estate of

HENRY BERRY,

late of Denmark, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to STEPHEN BERRY.

Paris, January 15, 1838. 24

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of JACOB LUDDEN, late of Canton in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 25th day of November last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims: and that we will attend for that purpose at the office of Henry Farewell, Esq. in Dixfield, on the last Saturdays of February, March and May next, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ISAAC N. STANLEY, } Com'rs.
TIMOTHY LUDDEN, }

Jan. 8th, 1838. 3w12

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Elbridge Stearns late of Jay deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 2d day of January, A. D. 1838, have been allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us at James Starr's office in said Jay, on the second Monday of February and the first Monday of June next, from one to four o'clock P. M.—Dated this third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

ARUNA HOLMES,
JOHN ROWELL.

CAUTION!!

THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing two Notes of hand given by us individually for twenty five dollars each and interest, running to Oliver Marble of Poland, payable one year from about the second day of June last—we not having received the value therefor,—shall not pay the same.

WM. E. GOODNOW.
CYRUS THAYER.

Norway, Jan 8, 1838 3w 22

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Democrat, a few cords of dry hard wood. Also a few cords of live Hemlock Bark. Likewise—Wheat, Rye, Oats Corn, &c. and CASH. Heathpot18

Wheat Premium Blanks.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

All orders promtly attended to.

Sept. 26, 1836.

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

ON the petition of Judah Dana and Abigail O. Ripley, Executors of the last Will and Testament of James W. Ripley, late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Fryeburg in said county, on the seventeenth day of August next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford on the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

PELEG WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the estate of Peleg Wadsworth late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his seventh account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the O. Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Fryeburg in said county, on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

JUDAH DANA and John Bakeon and Abigail O. Ripley, Executors of the last Will and Testament of James W. Ripley late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, having presented their second account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also said Dana's private claims against said estate, as also the Petition of the Widow for an allowance out of the personal Estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

BENJAMIN WENTWORTH, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Partrick late of Porter in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the seventh day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of DANIEL WHITCOMB, late of Sweden in said county, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the fifteenth day of January, current, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will attend the service aforesaid, at the Store of Benjamin Nevers in Sweden, on the first Monday of March, and the first Monday of July next, from two to five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

DANIEL HOLDEN, jr. } Com'rs
BENJ. NEVERS, }

Sweden, January 16th, 1838. 24

NOTICE.

THIS may certify, that I have sold to my son ISAAC W. MORSE, his time, and shall pay no debts of his contracting from and after May 1837, and shall expect none of his wages except what is due me from him.

Dixfield, Jan. 1838.—*24 WM. MORSE.

Saddle & Harness Making, *Chaise Trimming, &c.*

S. M. NEWHALL, having taken the stand formerly occupied by W. Leslie, at South Paris, would respectfully invite a share of public patronage.

Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Whips, Whiplashes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap for Cash or Produce.

January 1, 1838 1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that the connexion in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of ALFRED ANDREWS, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm by note or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

ALFRED ANDREWS,
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

Paris, Dec. 8, 1837. 18

Wanted Immediately.

THE subscriber wishes to obtain eight Girls to learn the Tailoring Business, to whom good encouragement will be given. JOHN CASEY.

Norway-Village, Dec 1837. 20

FOUND in the road near South Paris, on the 27th of December last, a Medl Bag containing several articles bed cloathing. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

LEVI BARBOUR

South Paris, Jan 8th, 1838. 21

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late EZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, and is very diversified into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood land—upon which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust as Executor of the last Will and Testament of

AMOS PERLY,

late of Canton, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to REUEL WASHBURN.

Livermore, January 2, 1838. 21

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JACOB MERRILL,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to AARON SOULE.

Turner, January 2, 1838. 21

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of E. C. Bean in Bethel, all the right, title and interest which John D. Gossom has to redeem the farm with the Buildings thereon, situated in said Bethel, being fifty-four acres off of the south end of a Lot of land supposed to be Lot numbered nine; and being the same Land and Buildings now occupied by said Gossom. The same being under Mortgage to Samuel Gossom. Further particulars made known at the place of sale.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, Jan. 16, 1838. 3w22

Advertisement.

BE it known to all, that I, the subscriber, have relinquished to my son Ethaman Winchester Greenwood, the remainder of his time during his minority, and do hereby authorize him to negotiate for himself, recieve pay for his earnings and give discharges therefor; he having no claims on me for his support.

JOHN GREENWOOD

Witness: S. F. Brown.

Hebron, Dec 11, 1837 *3w22

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have this day sold to my son Alden Cushman his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to collect and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

ELEAZER CUSHMAN.

Oxford, January 22, 1838 *3w22

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Nahum B. Morse late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 15th day of September last, are allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house of Moses F. Kimball in said Rumford, on Monday the 5th day of February and Monday the 7th day of March, 1838, from two to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

FRANCIS CUSHMAN
MOSES F. KIMBALL.

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every thing in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading therein an advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, for the cure of *Rheumatism*, I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of a cure from the failure of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine which has in years past cured and relieved, as it is also now doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, and chil-blains. Price 50 cents.

☞None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on ey wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) the whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court-street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. P. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 13

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No 5 1y8p